Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 6256 PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881 PRICE—TEN CENTS.

THE EASTERN STATES.

A PACIFIC COAST SWINDLING TRICK FAILS AT NEW YORK.

Paul Boynton Swims for Freedom—Siam Bound Board Departs for Los Angles Francisco And the Texas Hash.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Wm. Johnson, apparently a countryman, a gets arrested under the Lottery charges with attempting to swindle by the city a peculiar western scheme. Johnson, it appears, is a resident of South Bend, Indiana, and was in town yesterday. Johnson presented to him letters of introduction from the proprietors of the world-of trade of 86 other California, and other well-known businesses men in the West. The letters, however, were addressed to bank presidents and editors in the city, and spoke of the Senator as a man of dignity and honor. Mr. Ellis accordingly treated the visitor with much consideration. On Monday Johnson called on him and presented, for his inspection, a letter about saving the life of a burglar who had robbed the bank at California and who took and where gold was buried, and he now sought Mr. Ellis' advice, asking him to go with him to see the gold, which the burglar wanted in gratitude to share with Johnson. This made Ellis suspicious. He made an appointment for the next day and had detectives to attend to the matter. Ellis and Johnson to the Campton house. Johnson showed him a gold brick and said that he had eighteen more bricks worth $5,000 each, which he would sell for $7,500 each. Mr. Ellis seemed anxious to close the bargain, but objection was made, as he did not have all the gold there. Another meeting was appointed, and Ellis left with detectives who arrested Johnson. The package he had left to make the gold bricks was found to contain only sand. Johnson was locked up in the Tombs. He will be prosecuted by the Missouri Pacific as well as the Pacific parties.

The Right Man.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A Times editorial: Having gone to Washington with a good impression that the contemplated division of the postoffice department was a case of corruption and with the good determination to say here no words, the postmaster general selected, Mr. Woodward to some man whom he knew could be thoroughly trusted in the matter. The thing have already found out that he made an excellent choice.

A Failure.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Herald says: The scene of the city and three other cities have been fully taken upon a proposition to have the international weight fair in New York to be held in 1883. That there is need of no misapprehension, as to precise opinion. The idea is not popular and those it grew in popularity. The surest plan now is to abandon it altogether.

Croton Water.

The same paper has a sensational article on an operation allowing croton water which leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of quality. It says, which it describes the present unpleasant odor and taste to drainage from chamber houses, pig pens, manure heaps and worse places.

Passenger and Freight Business on the Atlantic.

The extraordinary depression in rates of freight now ruling from New York to Europe is made up in a great measure by the steamship companies by the large amount of their passenger traffic. Never per year were their saloon passenger lists from here so full as they will filled. Never had they a large number of emigrants coming from the other side. The present indications are that the same condition will continue for leaving to take grain at 2½d and 3d per bushel, and heavy freight at 7s 6d and 6d per ton.

About Ottomans.

At Saco, a Chinaman who was stabbed in spring street by a young Indian April 26, died in St. Vincent's hospital today.

At Siam, steward of the ship Anahuac from Manila, has brought suit in the marine court to recover $2,000 damages from Capt. Hunt, for the latter's duty depriving him of his wife and clothes.

The Bakers' Strike.

The striking bakers declare that the bosses are getting every day and that complete satisfaction has been reinstated. Bosses on the contrary declare that they have more applicants for places than they can employ and work 16 hours for and they will not give in to the strikers.

Sara Bernhardt Bound.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Sara Bernhardt sailed early this morning for France.

Railroad Rumors.

It is rumored that an arrangement was made between the Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific which was to the detriment of the former, and to the Missouri Pacific, which has since come into its stock during the past year, of a controlling interest in the Iron Mountain, giving followers of the Missouri Pacific power to dictate in the Texas Pacific. Fully seven-eighths of the Texas Pacific is owned by the friends of the latter road that the former would be better than those of the Iron Mountain. The Little Rock and Fort Northern has continued to increase under the Missouri Pacific as well as the Texas Pacific.

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Fire at Warren, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The Commercial's Warren (O.) special says: A fire destroyed the Douglas machine works. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $50,000.

Railroad Accidents.

DALLAS, TEX., May 4.—A freight train on the Texas Pacific went through a bridge today, killing Engineer Saunders and Fireman Dunlap, and wounding Conductor Hoover and a brakeman. In another week's Sabbath on the same road Engineer Jones, a Scandinavian, and J. E. Henderson, a Dallas telegraph line contractor, were killed.

Beecher Ordered to Show Cause.

BROOKLYN, May 4.—Henry Ward Beecher in passing through today was served with a summons to appear and answer in a suit against him by the Weed in Maryland Agricultural Fair for failing to perform his part of a contract, which bound him to lecture before the fair last October. Beecher took the affair good humoredly.

The St. Louis Flood.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The situation in East St. Louis is becoming more and more critical, and unless the river ceases to rise, of which there is no immediate hope, the entire city will be submerged.

Troops Going to the Country.

CHEYENNE, May 4.—Two companies of the 6th cavalry left Fort Russell today for White river. Two companies of cavalry also left Fort Shaw this week for their Fort Steele. All for the same destination. Trouble with Ute is now feared as anticipated, so the government proposes to overawe or crush the lawless of the tribe.

Duel at Orleston, Ohio.

LOGAN, May 4.—Lawrence Dow and Sam H. Lowe fought a duel at sunrise this morning, both using revolvers. Dow was killed instantly, and Lowe received fatal injuries.

Casualty at Littleton, N. H.

LITTLETON, May 4.—A passenger train with the Montreal express, passing over the bridge at the railroad works this morning, went down with a crash and Dame. Brakeman Hall was killed outright. Engineer Bell was fatally injured. Fireman Hall was badly scalded. Baggage master Hall had his leg broken. Conductor Hall was severely injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of a rail.

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American Colony for Sonora.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The first load of emigrants of every possible description to be forwarded to the proposed American colony in the Mexican state of Sonora will be composed in part of men that the land grant of which that province has been given by Indians of pure and physical health, brave and warlike manner, and with positive disposition to hold their domain by force of arms if necessary against all comers. The whole enterprise is meeting fifty leagues of fruitful territory to two residents of California, Samuel Brannan and Manuel Yates, partly in liquidation of a claim and partly for the purpose of colonizing it, and partly in possessing of the territory as well for the very good reason that it never had it and is not likely to get it for some time to come. Sonora is a beautiful, rich and fertile territory, but whoever undertakes to settle it must fight for existence and is pretty sure to have his hands full.

Paul Boynton Makes Good Use of his Skill in Swimming.

Capt. Paul Boynton arrived yesterday. He said that he was invited to assist some Piccola in the Peruvian service and been captured by the Chilians. He escaped in the night some friends and swam out to an English steamer, on board of which he was taken to Valparaiso, whence he came to this country. He will go to Siam, in the interests of the Life Saving Dress Company.

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BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Villanel Slave of the O. A. C. R. R.

LONDON, May 4.—A letter received here from the Transvaal, Germany, confirms the hostile news of the progress of the Boers. Their plan for the direction of the war, the arrest of complete of Europeans, is the speak who are considerable number of the Europeans north of Pretoria. The Frankfort consulate will exchange the prisoners and safe conduct over the roads and the boats. The Boers' commission to open negotiations for the subjection of compensation.

Dillon's Arrest and other Matters.

LONDON, May 4.—The speaker will communicate the fact of the arrest of Dillon at their last meeting today. In correspondence of Parnell, a special privilege question, of great importance. The President of the government, in the matter of the arrest of Dillon. Parnell is expected to attend. In consequence of the arrest of Dillon, Parnell has all things but followers to abandon their present attitude toward the land bill and vote against the second reading. A party of 10 gentlemen from Chester are waiting at Westminster watching the land bill and the object of securing the adoption of the Chester amendments.

Effect of Dillon's Arrest.

DUBLIN, May 4.—Dillon's arrest has not caused the slightest excitement in any part of the country. On the contrary, it seems to have a quieting effect. Some of the wiser friends of Ireland manifest satisfaction at the step, and it is the general impression that those of the Irish Parliamentary party will exchange the roads and the boats. The Irish Parliamentary party will exchange the roads and the boats. The Irish Parliamentary party will exchange the roads and the boats.

A Land League Manifesto.

LONDON, May 4.—A manifesto of the national land league of Great Britain, rescinding the arrest of Dillon, has been posted. It is signed by Justin McCarthy. It urges Irishmen of Great Britain to exert their influence as they themselves have been objected. It calls upon everyone of the yells on questions from liberalism whom they helped raise to power.

Another Arrest.

MARY BREEN has been arrested near Ballinasloe, county Galway, on a charge of inciting to murder.

The Prince on his Travels.

The Prince of Wales starts for Jordan tonight to attend the marriage of Prince Rudolph.

House of Commons.

In the commons the speaker said that he had received official notice from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland of the arrest of Dillon.

Thomas D. Sullivan asked several questions touching the alleged authority. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, did not answer the questions.

Healy gave notice of his intention to move to-morrow for the immediate release of Dillon.

A Home Rule Motion Carried.

In the commons last night Biggar, Home Rule member, moved a resolution in favor of legislation that would relieve distress for rent on agricultural holdings in Great Britain and Ireland. The government supported the resolution, and it was agreed to without division.

Temperance Reform Proposed in Wales.

In commons, a bill for closing for rent in Wales on Sundays was read a first; 2nd to 162.

Gladstone and his Party and the Reasonsfield Memorial.

LONDON, May 4.—The Post says: Resistance on the part of the ministry which owes its other loyalty to Gladstone to either a significant part of the back discipline or distraction in the ranks of the party would by the last to attribute to Gladstone. It would not be for us that the qualifications of the Lord Beaconsfield for a place in Westminster abbey should be the subject of partisan discussion. Gladstone and all influential men of his following who were mainly instrumental in placing him in power. Some conservative papers think that Gladstone himself is opposed to the memorial, but that a coalition of the elections of the memorial was introduced at the wish of the queen. It is generally known that the queen has no personal wish.

It is understood that a committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to consider that the question of the memorial to Beaconsfield.

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Over Most Indicted.

LONDON, May 4.—The grand jury of Middlesex has found a true bill against Over Most, the editor of the Freiheit, for publishing matter calculated to excite treason. Most will be tried on the charge.

Dillon to give up his Seat.

It is stated that Dillon will vacate the seat for Parnell, and that Patrick Egan will succeed Dillon.

Races at Newmarket.

LONDON, May 4.—At Newmarket today the first race was won by Lorrigan, Lord Rosebery's Iroquois 2d, Baron Von Tuttenhof's Zoiderbeen race.

The stakes were won by Duke of Hamilton's Shillelagh 2d, Marquis of Ailsa's Mr. Jolliffe 3d.

The Prince of Wales' stable was beaten by Mr. Mann's Apology 2d, Jeffries 3d.

Victims of the Explosion.

LONDON, May 4.—Another victim of the explosion of dynamite at Drogoul has died, and others are dangerously ill. Seven have died in all. Several have been killed. All persons connected.

Suspicions Founded on a Mere Rumor.

LONDON, May 4.—A semi-official journal at St. Petersburg reports without qualification the statement that Russian consul about a Russian escort going to Cabul with the family of Abdurrahman Khan, the ameer of Afghanistan. If this statement is correct, it seems difficult to reconcile it with the views of the latter that no visits of Russian troops to Cabul should be allowed, or with the wish of the present czar to cultivate friendly relations with England regarding Central Asia.

North Africa.

PARIS, May 4.—The prime minister on assuming of the French occupation of Bocetia announced the principal obligations bodies to a convention and they afterwards proceeded to Kerouan with the object of preventing a holy war. Arabian prophet Ben Ali Sherif, the purpose of protecting against the arrest of Dillon. Parnell is expected to attend. In consequence of the arrest of Dillon, Parnell has all things but followers to abandon their present attitude toward the land bill and vote against the second reading. A party of 10 gentlemen from Chester are waiting at Westminster watching the land bill and the object of securing the adoption of the Chester amendments.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1880.

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF PRUSSIA.

The [illegible] United States [illegible] Germany [illegible] which [illegible] the elementary training which prepares it for the examination necessary for admission into the school proper. In the regular course the gymnasia follows, which is usually divided into eight grades. The length of time which pupils are expected to spend in passing these grades is from eight to nine years. The modes of instruction in the four lower grades are adapted to the general purposes of life, while the four upper are especially intended as preparatory for admission to the universities. In the lower classes of the school the attendance is derived mainly from the middle stratum of society, comprising the producing and business classes. Pupils of these classes who do not aspire to a political, scientific or literary career seldom proceed further than the most advanced of the four lower grades, - that is, they quit school in their sixteenth or seventeenth year, after having remained just long enough to exempt them from two years of military service. The curriculum of the gymnasia comprises about the *same amount* of classics, physics, mathematics, and philosophical studies as is to be found in the ordinary college course in the United States. Only through the gymnasia can preparation be made for the universities. There is, besides, a class of schools which have for their chief object what is commonly called a practical education. In these schools boys are prepared for mercantile and industrial pursuits, and receive also a general scientific training of a somewhat *higher order than is necessary* for strictly utilitarian purposes. There is still another class of schools in which boys are prepared for a career in business or the mechanic arts, and also for admission to the polytechnic schools.

One of the faults of the German system, as Americans would look upon it, is the excessive school tasks required. Ten to twelve hours' labor each day, in school and out of school, is often and indeed commonly exacted, and it is represented that the German school children are so overtaxed by this incessant drudgery that the powers are confused and mental elasticity destroyed, while instruction is very frequently rendered worse than useless. Consul General Lee says this subject has been much discussed in Germany recently, and that the weight of opinion seems now to be on the side of the belief that the discipline is too severe. In America most people would certainly be of this opinion.

With those who pass to the university study becomes entirely voluntary; the student is expected to direct and limit for himself the processes of his mind. Accustomed from his earliest youth to the strictest subordination he now finds himself at liberty to think and act for himself, a freedom which he not unfrequently abuses by devoting himself to amusements rather than to study. His university course may be prolonged for several years. The main object of the university is to prepare the student for a professional life. He has been well founded in the gymnasium, and in the university he is expected not merely to learn science but to investigate its truths and to explore the foundations and boundaries of those truths for himself. It is almost unnecessary to say that university life is chiefly devoted to abstract and ornamental rather than to practical studies.

Another thing in this essay is very worthy of notice. The writer discusses the fitness of foreign institutions for the education of American youth. An impression widely prevails, or has prevailed, that foreign schools and universities offer to our young people advantages superior to our own. That impression, whatever it may once have been, has ceased, he thinks, to be anything else than a delusion. Whatever German schools and universities may be to Germans, or English schools and universities to English, there can be no question the American schools and universities are altogether the best for Americans. Beyond doubt the supposed superiority of a European education gains much in the estimation of our people from the distance at which they view it. The fact is, the writer does not hesitate to say, that there is a great deal of superficial edgeath in Europe that passes for a more substantial article.

RECIPROCAL RAPINE.

By the constitution of the United States the president is intrusted unconditionally with the power of nominating persons to offices to be filled under the national government. The nominations he may make are subject to the approval of the senate - not of individual senators. Yet what is called the courtesy of the senate has thrust itself between the president and his rightful duty. Under this device the claim is set up that the president has no right to nominate an administrative functionary until he has first "consulted" the senator of senators of his party for the state in which the office to be filled is situated; and that if he disregards this claim of individual senators, it is the duty of the whole senate to "stand by" with the senator or senators whose "rights" are thus disregarded. On this system senators are appealed to for help, with promise of help in return, when appointments are to be made for their respective states.

This is the present situation with regard to certain important nominations now pending. Senator Cushing was not "consulted" about the New York collectorship. His "rights" have therefore been disregarded, he has been "insulted," and he asks his fellow senators to stand with him on the platform of "senatorial courtesy" which claims for the senators from each state the right to dictate to the president. This - briefly, what all

It is not often that a senator is sufficiently [illegible] as was that of North Carolina was the other day. He had [illegible] the evil [illegible] the [illegible] encouraging to [illegible] by favorable [illegible]. It is to be [illegible] that Vance was [illegible] and North Carolina [illegible], and he was [illegible] the following [illegible] of that year:

"[illegible] 1860, as well as every [illegible] three years' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1881.

CITY.

Another Death from Drinking.—Medical men have said at different times almost as often as once every day for months past that the use of alcoholic liquors was the principal cause of the frequent deaths from consumption, pneumonia and other diseases, and that the supplemental cause or factor was the use of tobacco. Two more illustrations of the correctness of this theory have been furnished in this city within the past few days. The latest case was that of Mrs. Ellen Ryan, who died on Monday last, after a long illness from consumption. Her husband, Thomas Ryan, is a well-known saloon-keeper on Second street, between Ankeny and Burnside streets. The other case was that of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, who died on Tuesday last, after a long illness from pneumonia. Her husband, Thomas Hall, is a well-known saloon-keeper on Front street, between Ankeny and Burnside streets. Both of the deceased women were natives of Ireland, and were about forty years of age. They were both married to men who were addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and who were in the habit of spending a large portion of their time in the saloons of their husbands. Both of the women were also addicted to the use of tobacco in the form of snuff, and both died of consumption. Both of the women were also addicted to the use of tobacco in the form of snuff, and both died of consumption. Both of the women were also addicted to the use of tobacco in the form of snuff, and both died of consumption.

A Grand Ball.—A few days since we published a dispatch from Santa Cruz, California, giving the particulars of the burning of the residence of H. S. Ball, mayor of that place, and also the horrible fate of Mrs. Ball and her two little sisters, Minnie and Nelly, who perished in the flames. Mr. Ball and family were residents of Portland some years ago, and will be remembered by many in this city. The Santa Cruz Sentinel of April 30th contains a long account of the fire, from which we clip the following: "The latter was written by Mrs. White, who visited Mrs. Ball at the time of the horrible disaster. Fortunately for Mrs. White, she visited a friend and remained there for the night or probably she would have shared a similar fate. Mayor Ball is a member of Santa Cruz No. 6, A. O. U. W., at Salinas City, and the Pacific States Watchman, published in San Francisco, under date of May 1st, gives a long account of the catastrophe, and the funeral of the little ones yesterday."

Chattel Mortgages.—S. Goldstein of Scio, whose death is noticed elsewhere, was indebted to merchants of this city to the extent of $10,000 or more. Among the creditors are Wells, Goldsmith & Co., Jacob Bros. & Co., Koshland Bros., Heidt Bros. & Co., Seeschaffer Bros., M. Seller & Co., Thanhauser & Frohman, D. Wasserman & Co., C. Dittenhoefer, and other firms. A meeting of creditors will be held this afternoon at the office of the Merchants Protective Agency to take steps to effect an adjustment of their claims. As no court has jurisdiction in Alaska in rival cases, the debts can only be collected if the heirs are within reach, or the estate to the creditors.

A Fast Trip.—Dr. George H. Atkinson and wife, who arrived here on the steamer Columbia from San Francisco, made a remarkably quick trip from Mobile, Illinois, to Portland. They left Moline at 7 o'clock A. M. on Monday, April 25th, bound west. Owing to the high water, four hours were lost in crossing the Missouri river at Omaha in boats. They were delayed about twenty hours in San Francisco before the steamer Columbia sailed. The entire traveling time between Moline and Portland—deducting only two stoppages mentioned above—was six days and twenty hours.

Lecture on Animal Farmers.—Rev. C. W. Ashley, formerly pastor of the Taylor-street M. E. church in this city, delivered a lecture at the central M. E. church, San Francisco, on Wednesday evening, April 27th, on the reminiscences of Admiral Farragut. During the years the admiral was in charge of Mare Island navy yard, from 1854 to 1858, Dr. Anthony was pastor of the Methodist church in Vallejo, and frequently dined with him. The lecture was largely anecdotal, and some of the anecdotes were new to the public.

Landing of a Coat.—A man named John Hartnest entered the saloon of J. H. Boyd last evening about 10 o'clock and picking up a coat belonging to the proprietor, Mr. Geo. Warren, walked off with it. Mr. Warren soon missed his property and, making a search with Officer Barry, soon found Hartnest with the coat on. He was in the Norton House with the coat on. He contended his property at once and, Hartnest consented to call it even and will have a charge of larceny to answer for to-day before Judge Stearns.

Sad Death.—About six months ago Mr. Wm. M. Gifford, a lawyer and capitalist of New Jersey, with his bride, came to this city to make it their home. After visiting various portions of Oregon and Washington, they took rooms at Mrs. Farnell's, on Fifth street. Last week Mrs. Gifford became a mother, and yesterday she died. To a small circle of friends whom Mrs. Gifford by her gentleness and modesty and cultivated manners drew around her, she was much endeared.

Proposed Celebration.—The regular monthly meeting of the fire company of East Portland was held on Tuesday evening. The committee on 4th of July celebration reported that they thought it unadvisable to attempt a celebration in East Portland this year, which report was adopted. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Underhill, Mallock and Payne, were appointed to confer with Portland committees and arrange for East Portland in the celebration.

The Olympic Entertainment.—It should not be forgotten that the Olympic club will give three exhibitions to-morrow and Saturday night, and at matinee Saturday. The entertainments last year were worthy of professionals and this week's performances will surpass the first efforts of the club. The musical programme embraces four splendid numbers. The sale of reserves yesterday indicates a good attendance—and the boys deserve it.

New Sidewalk.—The old and decayed sidewalk on the east side of Third street between Taylor and Morrison has all been torn up and a new walk will be laid. In removing the old rotten plank and timber it became necessary to remove three large locust trees which have stood there for at least a quarter of a century. These landmarks were taken up by the roots, cut into firewood and carted away.

Government Tug.—The little government tug which was launched some days since still lies moored below Greenbush dock. In a few days she will make a trial trip and then report for service. The tug was built by the government and will be used on the Willamette and Columbia rivers for survey and inspection service.

Death of S. Goldstein.—News was received here yesterday of the death of Samuel Goldstein, a prominent merchant of Scio, who died in San Francisco Saturday, of malarial fever. Mr. Goldstein has lived in Alaska for the past twelve years, and was well known here. He leaves a widow and two children.

In Command.—Capt. Gore, who has been running on the steamer John Gates on the Upper Columbia, is now in command of the steamer S. G. Reed. He took command yesterday. Capt. John Wolf, the pioneer pilot, who has been running on both the Walla Walla and Reed, continues in command of the former boat.

Street Finished.—Stark street from Front to First is now one of the best thoroughfares in the city. The work of macadamizing is completed, and yesterday the ponderous stone roller was busily hauled to and fro over the crushed stone, packing and leveling it down. The street is now thrown open to travel.

Off for Walla Walla.—Passengers bound for Portland left Walla Walla Tuesday evening at 5:30 on the train. They were landed on Ankeny dock yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes, 20 hours in making the through trip. This is the quickest time ever made between those points.

U. S. District Court.—Judge Deady will sit here as opposed to this court this morning in the case of the Canton upon the contention between the shipbuilders, Captain Hitchcock, and the claimants, Messrs. [illegible] concerning the ownership of the old scow now said vessel.

Mad Bulls.—The British ship Oakworth, which has arrived here from Shanghai, China, brought a number of game birds sent here by Hon. O. N. Denny, consul general at that point. These birds will be sent to various sections of the country and metropolis.

Stable for Fire Horses.—Mr. Pfeiffer's advertisement of the hotel of the 1st regiment U. S. cavalry, is this city making arrangements for a series of concerts to be given by that celebrated musical organization each week after next at New Market Theater.

Transfer of Stock.—Commencing to-morrow morning the narrow gauge will run east side trains to Salem. The bridge over the North Santiam is not yet finished, but the false work has been built sufficiently to allow of a clear transit.

Mysterious Death.—Robert Dewey, who has been a patient at St. Vincent Hospital for some time, has been examined insane by the county judge. He was committed to the asylum yesterday afternoon.

Wood Vessels.—At a meeting held last night at the Chief Engine co. No. 1 passed a resolution to [illegible] the Fourth of July to allow the other companies [illegible] present.

Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Wilson [illegible] the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] national [illegible] and commercial [illegible].

Accommodation.—Express-agent Fox [illegible] hours, extended almost to the Calvert line. This is the correct thing.

The only coupon in town are at Acker & Ackley's cigar store.

A Car Burned.—Just received at J. K. Gill & Co's [illegible] candy, very choice, at Huffman's.

Buy carriages for the million at Bee Ice & Store's.

Fresh and only ample oysters—Waller's, 86 First.

Remember that Whitall's drug store is on the corner of Second and Morrison.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

EPITOME OF ITS PROCEEDINGS LAST NIGHT.

Extension of Market Street Vetoed—$1000 Voted for a Fourth of July Celebration—A Pleasure of Business on the Table.

The regular [illegible] council was held last night, Mayor Caruthers presiding. All members were present except Mollenbeck and Stearns.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. Hall, for the extension of Market street.

By Mr. Lewis, for the extension of Market street.

By Mr. Lewis, for the extension of Market street.

By Mr. Lewis

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1891.

LITTLE BLUE EYES.

Or, Why I Foiled the Detectives.

"Can I catch"

"Certainly not."

"No, walking"

"Impossible, indeed."

"I hope growing dusky?"

"Yes—couldn't do better."

I was sitting in a car on a Wisconsin railroad one day, years ago, when a good looking, gentlemanly man came along, stopped at my seat, and the above conversation took place, the latter part of it after he had taken part of my seat.

Did you ever meet a man who, though a stranger to you, an hour before, could write from your secrets what you had sworn to never tell forever to reveal? Well, he was such a man. It was not long before he comes and leaving the platforms. He did not seem ever to open or draw the car, but he passed me quickly in such a sly, nonchalant way that before I knew it I was giving him my history.

I was at that time just at the point of being admitted to the bar of Wisconsin as a student of Law & Law, of Bayfield. The firm were old lawyers with a large practice, and it had been talked over that in about a month I should be the new of the firm. A year before, a farmer named Preston died, and his matters had been put into the hands of Law & Law for settlement. Preston had died rich. He had money in banks, railroad stock, mortgages, farms, and everything was settled up to the satisfaction of the heirs and fatherless.

About a year before his death, being pinched for money, and not wishing to sell anything at a sacrifice, Preston had given a mortgage on his own farm for three thousand dollars. While the papers read "for one year from date," there was a verbal agreement that it should be fifteen and that Preston desired. A month after when leaving the funds to clear off the paper, the old money-shark holding it refused to discharge wishing to secure his interest for a year.

I was on my way to learn the date of expiration. A fire among our office papers had destroyed the memoranda. We got to Grafton at 10:50, and to my great surprise announced that he was going to stop in the town on business for a few days. I had not asked his name or vocation, while he knew everything about me.

We went to the hotel, had dinner and then I secured a livery team and drove out, getting through with business so that I was back to take the 3:20 express east. My friend was on the porch of the hotel as I drove up, carrying the same honest, dignified face.

"Well, did you find out?" he inquired in his pleasant way.

"Yes, it was the 13th, as I expected." I replied.

We had lunch together, and when we shook hands and parted I had no more idea of ever meeting him again than I had of knowing him. In fact he told me that he should sail for England within a week or ten days, and should not return to America. At parting he gave me his card. It was a modest piece of pasteboard and bore the name of "George Raleigh" in old English script.

Everything at the office went on as usual, and the 13th came at length. Law & Law had arranged with me to go down with the money, and I looked upon it as a business of no special importance.

"We know you are right," remarked the senior partner as I was about to go, "but I want to give you a word of warning, nevertheless. Don't take any stranger into your confidence until you have passed out the money, and look out who sits next to you."

It was something new for him to caution me, and I could not but wonder at it; but in the bustle of getting aboard the train I forgot what he said. Ordinary prudence had induced me to place the money, which was all in bank bills and divided into three packages, under my shirt and next to my skin, where the deft hand of a pick-pocket could not reach it.

Interested in a newspaper, time flew by as the train flew west, and at length the hoarse voice of the brakeman warned me that I had reached Grafton. I had leaped down, and was making for the livery stable when I heard a familiar voice, and looked up to see Raleigh. He was seated in a buggy and had seemingly waited for me to come in.

"Don't express your surprise," he began, as I stopped at the wheel. "I did intend to go away, but I changed my mind, and like this section so well that I am going out to-day to look at a farm with a view of purchasing. Come, ride up to the hotel."

We rode up, ordered lunch, and while we were discussing it Mr. Raleigh discovered that the farm he was going to see was just beyond that of old Grip's.

How fortunate! I could ride out with him, see the farm, return in his company, and he was greatly pleased.

I was also pleased. If any one had told me, as we got into the buggy, that George Raleigh meant to return with my money in his pocket and my blood upon his hands, I should have believed him to be a lunatic. And yet George Raleigh had planned to do that very thing.

It was a lovely day in June, and the cool breeze and the sight of meadows and green groves made my heart grow larger. My companion was very talkative, but he didn't even hint at my errand. He talked as far away as he could.

"Oh, excuse me!" he exclaimed, after we had passed a mile beyond the village, and were among the farm-houses. "I should have offered you this before."

He drew from his pocket a small flask of wine and handed it to me. Now, I was temperate in regard to drinks. In fact, I detested the sight and smell of anything intoxicating. But I had not the moral courage to tell him so and hand back the flask understood. I feared to offend him, and so I drank, perhaps, three good swallows. He called my attention to the woods on the left as he received back the flask, and when I looked around again he was just removing it from his mouth, as if he had just drank heartily.

In about five minutes I began to feel queer. The fences along the road seemed to grow higher, and the trees to grow larger; something came to my ears so that the rattle of the buggy sounded a long way off.

"How strange! Why, I believe I am going to be sick," I exclaimed, looking on to the seat with all my might.

"You do look strange," he replied, a snaky smile stealing over his face; "I shouldn't wonder if it was apoplexy."

I did not suspect the game he had played, his words were like an echo, and his face seemed twice as large as it was. My head began to spin and my brain began to snap and crack, and I was greatly frightened.

"You are badly off," he continued, looking into my face. "I will drive as fast as possible and get a doctor."

My tongue was so heavy that I could not reply. I clutched the seat, shut my eyes, and he put the horse at his best pace. We met a farmer's team, and I can remember that one of the occupants of the wagon called out to know what ailed that man. Raleigh did not reply, but urged his horse forward.

About three miles from Grafton was a long stretch of forest, and this was soon reached. The pain in my head was not so violent, and I was not so badly affected when opening my eyes. I had settled into a sort of dumb stupor, with a brain so benumbed that I had to say to myself: "This is a tree, that is a stump," etc., before I could make sure that I was not wrong. Half a mile down the road we struck the forest and then Raleigh turned the horse into a blind road leading back into the woods. I could not understand what he intended. I tried to grapple with the question, but could not solve it.

"Well, here we are!" exclaimed Raleigh, when he had reached a point forty rods from the main road.

He stopped the horse, got out and hitched him, and then came round to the wheel.

"You don't feel just right, but I guess you will be better soon," he remarked. "Come, let me help you down."

He reached up his arms, and I let go the seat and fell into them. It seemed to me as though I weighed a ton, but he carried me along without an effort, and laid me down within a rod of the fence which ran along on one side of an old pasture. Just now I began to get better. The effects of the drug were wearing off, and I got a faint suspicion that something unusual had happened. But I was powerless to move a limb; the sensation was like that when your feet go to sleep.

"Can't you speak?" inquired Raleigh, bending over me, "because if you can, it will save me trouble. I want to know just who you are and where that money is."

Now I began to realize my situation. His face faded, came again, and the load was off my tongue. I also felt that I could move my limbs a little.

"George Raleigh, are you going to rob me?" I asked, looking up into his face.

"Well, I suppose you might call it robbery, but we needn't quarrel about terms. Where is that money?"

"In my pocket," I replied, for I felt sure that he could not find it there.

"Where is your pocket?"

"Under my shirt."

"Ah, I see. Well, I'll trouble you for it."

I yelled as he began to search me, but I could easily recognize what he was doing at this.

He went to the horse, secured some cord, and fastened down my feet. I had a little strength left and began to struggle for a moment. Letting go my right side, I struck toward the fence, or two my hands. I had no idea what I could do, and then I cursed my helplessness.

"There now, you see you are safe as a mouse in a trap, and all because you acted like a fool. [illegible] a sensible young lawyer [illegible] the bar."

While he was speaking—indeed while he was tying me—I had caught sight of the white face of a little girl looking at me between the rails of the fence. I could see her great blue eyes, and knew that she was frightened. She observed Satan around her mouth and knew that a little hand resting on the rail, and I knew that she was some farmer's child searching for strawberries. I could not warn her of her danger, and I feared that she would be seen on board. While Raleigh was tying the last knot I worked at it a little as hard as I could, hoping that she would move away. But she did not move.

"Well, now for the money," said Raleigh, he began searching my pockets. He went from one to the other, removing all the articles, felt down my boot leg, and then thanks passed his hand over my bosom and found the money. "Ha, here it is!" he exclaimed, drawing out the packages, "and I don't really know what old Grip will say of this outlay."

He sat down next my head, counted the packages, and was cool enough to go at it to count the money. As he commenced, the little girl waved her hand at me. My heart went thumping, for I expected that she would utter a word or shout, and I caught a glimpse of her head as she passed through the grass.

"You see, my young friend," remarked Raleigh, as he drew off one of his boots and deposited some of the bills in it, "since signing and like transacting business as it should be transacted. Some men would have shot or stabbed you, but it's only the apprentices who do such work. All the real gentlemen of our calling do business as gentlemen should."

He drew off the other boot and placed some bills in it, and then continued:

"I have it all planned out how to deal with you; as soon as I get this money disposed around my person, I shall lay you on your back and pour the balance of the wine down your throat. There's enough of it to make you sleep till to-morrow night, and by that time I shall be hundreds of miles away. As soon as I see the drug take effect, I shall untie your hands and remove the gag. When you come out of your sleep or if you recover from the effects of the drug, you will find a letter which I will direct out to the road where you will meet some traveler or team. I want to use the horse and buggy, otherwise I would leave them for you."

How coolly he talked. He treated the matter as if it were a regular transaction, in which I fully acquiesced. He had me a fast prisoner, and I felt that he would do just as he planned. While I was thinking, I saw the little white face appear between the rails again, but in a moment it faded away and its place was taken by the sunburned phiz of a farmer. He looked from me to Raleigh and back again, and I winked at him in a way that he readily understood. His face disappeared, and I felt that I should be saved.

"No, old Grip won't get his six feelings," mused Raleigh, stowing away the bills in his pockets. "You will go back to Law & Law feeling put out and cut up, but they can't blame you; it is not your fault at all. True, had you minded your business on the car, and not been so free with a stranger, this would not have happened. I was on my way to Milwaukee, and had no thought of such rich pickings here."

I saw nothing of the farmer. Raleigh finished his counting, and I made up my mind that the farmer was afraid to interfere, and had run away. My heart went down as Raleigh got up, for I saw that he was about to carry out his plan of further drugging me. He turned me on my back, sat down astride of me and then pulled out the flask.

"Now, in just about a minute we'll be through with this business," he remarked, trying to put the mouth of the flask between my jaws.

I rolled my head on one side, and he did not succeed. He was jamming the flask against my teeth, when I caught the sound of a soft step, the crash of a club, and Raleigh rolled over my body. He tried to leap up, but three or four farmers struck him down, and one of the blows rendered him senseless. Before he came to I was free of rope and gag, and we had him securely bound.

Over beyond the pasture a farmer and his hands were raking hay. "Little Blue Eyes," only eight years old, had wandered off after strawberries, and had, fortunately for me, witnessed a part of Raleigh's proceedings. She hurried back to her father and told him that "a man was all tied up out there." Understanding the situation, he and his men moved round so as to secure an advantage, and Raleigh's capture was the result.

When the rascal found his senses he was terribly taken back, and cursed enough for the whole of Flanders army. We took him back to Grafton, and when I saw him again he was on his way to the penitentiary to serve a sentence of fifteen years.

The mortgage was duly lifted, and the gift which Law & Law sent Katy Gray kept her in dresses for many a year.

For myself, I felt so humiliated at having fallen into the rascal's trap, and so wrathy at the treatment, that I declined to go to court myself to a thorough warfare on rogues. I therefore joined the detective force, and after due study took my place as a full-fledged detective.

QUIPS AND QUIDDITIES.

A narrow escape: "Back at last from Ireland, dear Sir John! We have missed you!" "So have my tenants, thank goodness." —London Punch.

Two views of the matter: "Yes," said Pendleton, swellingly, "what I am I can truly say that my wife made me." "Not very complimentary to Mrs. Pendleton," remarked Blazer, in a stage whisper.—Boston Transcript.

A wicked city: A young gentleman who went to St. Louis said to a hotel clerk: "I hear that in this city all men swear; I do not." And the clerk replied: "What in St. Louis are you in St. Louis for, then?"—Leavenworth Times.

Maiden and mirror: "There, Henrietta, don't be forever gazing into the mirror. It looks very bad." "I was thinking, mamma, that it looked very good; and, besides, father says I should look on the bright side, including. I suppose, the bright side of a mirror."—Boston Transcript.

Modern education: Teacher of public school to class in sewing—"You may have for your next exercise the principles of the back stitch and the proper mode of darning the hem." Pupil—"Please, may I be excused? I've pricked my finger with the needle." Teacher (with firmness)—"Suck the blood from it and attend directly to your exercise."—New Haven Register.

NEW YORK CITY'S GROWTH.

Its Amazing Development During the Past Sixty Years.

[From the New York Telegram.]

Within sixty years New York has grown from a thriving seaport town to be one of the largest cities in the world, in point of wealth, size, population, and commercial importance. London and Paris have taken centuries to achieve the position they now hold. New York, commencing her rapid career of growth in 1820, has sprung suddenly to the front in a little over half a century. The opening of the Erie canal and the construction, link by link, of the leading railroads, which gave it communication with the great lakes and the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, initiated the period of New York's imperial growth. Its progress at once became more rapid.

If the shade of Peter Stuyvesant, erstwhile of New Amsterdam, could suddenly take a look to-day at the city that has sprung from the little germ of a metropolis which he in the flesh regarded as a place of marvelous proper dimensions and importance, the doughty old hero would stand aghast.

The following table conveys such an idea of the growth of the city during the sixty years just past as can be gathered from a presentation of the number of its inhabitants and the value of its real and personal estate for each decade from 1820 to 1880, inclusive.

YEARS.	Population.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.
1820	123,706	$ 57,302,310	$ 20,594,156
1830	202,589	87,608,580	37,584,918
1840	312,710	107,221,714	65,011,801
1850	515,547	207,142,678	78,019,240
1860	814,254	368,341,619	178,339,067
1870	942,292	742,104,076	305,265,551
1880	1,206,299	942,571,190	501,194,057

From 1870 to 1880 the population of New York increased 264,208, or about 28 per cent. London lies on both sides of the Thames, Paris on both sides of the Seine—comparing the population of those capitals with that of this city we should take in both sides of the North and East Rivers. Looking upon New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City as one vast centre of population, we have a metropolis of 1,894,-207 souls, thus:

New York	1,206,299
Brooklyn	566,689
Jersey City	120,758
Total	1,894,057

Eight accuracy cannot be claimed for the census returns of population. The time of the year in which the enumeration is made is not the best for ascertaining the true number of inhabitants. This circumstance operates strongly against New York and other large cities. Thus, the census is taken at a time when many people are absent in the country and after the exodus to Europe is over. Those who have made this subject a study claim that the population of New York at this present writing is over 1,900,000, and that the aggregate population of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City exceeds 2,000,000. If these calculations are correct, this portion of the metropolis includes more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States.

SAMUEL SHACKFORD.

OUR NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

A Great Work Completed. How the Line between the United States and British Territory is Marked.

Not even in the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] from pillars, wood pillars, earth mounds and timber posts. A stone cairn is 5½ feet square at earth [illegible] 3 feet by 14 feet, on from 3 to 4 feet high. A [illegible] is three square [illegible] timber posts 5 feet high and 8 inches square. There are four of these marks between the lake of the Woods and the base of the Rocky mountains. This portion of the boundary which has just been surveyed and marked [illegible] as to the location of [illegible] and [illegible] under the treaty of 1842, [illegible] parts of which we have been [illegible] boundary with Great Britain until a short time ago, when the work was finally completed by [illegible] and Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] of Major Donald [illegible] Engineers, Royal Artillery. [illegible] Mr. Ashmead, topographical engineer, and Capt. A. T. Ward, topographical engineer for Great Britain and Lieutenant Campbell and Capt. J. Taylor, U. S. A., also [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]